## THE REPUBLIC.

EDITED BY ALLEN A. HALL.

PUBLISHED BY GIDEON & CO. E. GIDEON. A. T. BUBNLEY. TERMS OF THE DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

Single subscription for one year
Three copies, for one year
Seven copies, for one year
Sixteen copies, for one year
Twenty-five copies, for one year No paper will be sent until the money is received.

## STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 18, 1850.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS for furnishing the stationery, and for executing the printing of this Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, will be received until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 29th day of June next. Those unaccompanied by satisfactory testimonials of ability to fulfil a contract will not be considered.

All the articles of stationery must be of the very best quality—samples of the principal articles of which, such as paper, quills, metallic pens, lead pencils, knives, ink, &c., must accompany the bids, put up in classes as per schedule; and the Department reserves the right to retain such samples, and pay for the same at the prices stated in the offer, or to return them, at its option. No bid will be considered where the articles accompanying it are not of the kind and quality required for the Department.

ment.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify a price, and but one price, for each and every article contained in the schedule. Should any articles be required not enumerated, they are to be furnished at the lowest market prices, according to quality. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at the Department to persons applying for them; and as without uniformity therein the Department would find it difficult to make a decision, none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

with.

The printing must be executed with new and perfect type, and on the best paper used for the different descriptions required. The paper for the printing will be furnished by the contractor; the Department, or the office ordering it, to designate the kind of paper and type, whether script or otherwise, and the number to go on a sheet, when the matter or article will admit of more than one. Each class will be bid for and decided upon separately, and all other things being equal, it will be assigned to the lowest bidder. Where more than one class is assigned to a bidder, they may all be embraced in one contract; and each bidder, who may have one or more classes assigned to him, shall take all such classes, or forfeit his right to any portion of the contract.

in of the contract.

All the articles to be furnished and work to be xecuted must be of the best quality, and delivered rithout delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are re-

quired.

The Department reserves to itself the right of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every article contracted for, as the public service may re-

quire.

Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the person or persons contracting; and in case of a failure to supply the articles, or to perform the work, the contractor and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such bond, as liquidated damages.

dated damages.

The subjoined lists specify, as nearly as now can be done, the amount, quality, and description of each of the kinds of articles and work that will be

The subjoined lists specify, as nearly as now can be done, the amount, quality, and description of each of the kinds of articles and work that will be wanted.

(25- It being impracticable to give a precise description of the nature and quality of the various kinds of printing, bidders are referred to the samples in the different offices for specimens of the general descriptions required.

STATIONERY.

Writing paper, made of linen, laid or wove, white or blue.

CLASS No. 1.

75 reams folio post, satin or plain finish, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 17 rounds per ream.

s folio post, satin or plain finish, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 17 pounds per ream foolscap, hand-made, faint lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12

foolscap, machine, faint-lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream foolscap, plain, hand-made, faint-lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream foolscap, plain, machine, faint-lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than

and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream sengers and freight between the two places, will, until further notice, depart at the following hours:

Leave Alexandria at 6½, 8, 9½, 11, a. m.; and 1, 2½, 4, 5½, p. m.

Leave Washington at 7½, 9, 10½, a. m.; 12 m.;

pounds per ream quarto-post, hand-made, plain, faint-lined three sides, per ream quarto post, machine, plain, faint-lined three sides, per ream quarto post, hand-made, plain, faint-lined four sides, per ream quarto post, machine, faint-lined four sides, per ream quarto post French, faint-lined three sides, per ream

sides, per ream note paper, gilt, per ream do plain, do

CLASS No. 2. royal paper for books medium paper for books
copying do do
envelope paper, yellow or buff, royal,

per ream
do envelope paper, flat cap, white or
blue, per ream
do large brown envelope, per ream
do blotting paper, royal, per ream
ozen patent blotting paper
heets drawing paper, antiquarian, per sht
do do do doube elephant, per

do do do double elephant, per sheet do do tracing do largest size, French, per sheet do drawing do royal, per sheet binders' boards, 61 by 101 inches, per 1,000

CLASS No. 3. 450 dozen cards Perry's best metallic pens, per dozen cards 250 do cards of all other manufacture in use,

per dozen cards
40 gross metallic pens, per gross
15,000 quills, No. 80, per 1,000
10 dozen ever-pointed pencils, silver, per doz
10 do ever-pointed silver desk-pencils, with
rosewood handles, per dozen.
40 gross of leads for ever-pointed pencils, as-

sorted sizes, per gross

\*\*To dozen Contee's best black lead-pencils, graduated
do Monroe's, or other manufactured do
10 do red lead-pencils, per dozen
3 do drawing pencils, assorted

CLASS No. 4. en folders, ivory, 9-inch, per dozen
red linen tape, assorted do
silk taste, assorted colors and widths
in hanks, per dozen
pounce boxes, of ivory, per dozen

dies, per dozen, genuine penknives, Rodgers & Son's, 4 blades, buckhorn handles, per dozen, genu-

penknives, Abbott's, American, four-blade, buckhorn handles, per dozen, genuine desk-knives, Rodgers & Son's, one blade, ivory handles, per dozen, genu-

wafer-stamps, ivory handles, per do zen wafer-stamps, lignumvitæ handles, per dozen

do office shears, 11 inches, per dozen

n inkstands, cut glass, recently invented fountain, movable tops, per dozen inkstands, cast iron, large, double do do single French pump China inkstands ons ink, black, Maynard & Noyes's, per gallon itles ink, black, Maynard & Noyes's, in bot-

ottles ink, black, Maynard & Noyes's, in bottles, per quart
parts ink, red, per quart
ottles ink, black, Cooper & Phillips's, or equal,
per quart bottle
do ink, blue, Stephens's, per quart bottle
do ink, red, Arnold's, or equal, in 1-pint
bottles, per bottle
do carmine ink, small size, French, or equal
do ink, copying, Terry's, in 1-pint bottles,
per bottle

80,000 wafers, large red, for office scals, per thou-

## THE REPUBLIC.

## DAILY.

Vol. I.

CLASS No. 7.

1 do Osborn's best water cours, per cakes
400 pounds twine, linen, per pound
100 do twine, cotton, do
50,000 pocket envelopes, of white or yellow paper,
of the following sizes, viz: 83 by 33 inches,

of the following sizes, viz. o, by per hundred
30,000 pocket envelopes, letter size
6 dozen rulers, mahogany, round or flat, per

PRINTING.

PRINTING.

The printing of all kinds, including paper, which may be required to be executed for the use of the Department of the Interior, or any of the offices thereof, whether the same be circulars, instructions, warrants, forms, returns, blanks, solid matter or not, leaded, rule work, or rule and figure work, faint ruling or lining, and red ruling or lining, or by whatever name, title, or description the same shall be known to, or usually designated by, the office requiring it, and including also folding, stitching, pasting, &c., on the following descriptions of paper, to wit:

No. of sheets.

On every other description of paper, not designated above, but to be so by the office ordering it, whether circulars, instructions, warrants, forms, returns, &c., as specified

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOATS.

Passage 121 cents. Going and returning same rip, only 124 cents.

May 14—dtf S. SHINN. Accept

FOR NORFOLK.

The steamer OSCEOLA, having undergone thorough repairs, has resumed her trips to the above place. Leaving Washington every THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.; returning, leaves Norfolk every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Touching at Cone river and the usual landings on the Potomac.

Passage and fare, \$5.

FOR BALTIMORE.

On folio post, 1

No. of sheets

dozen
2 dozen lignumvitæ, round, per dozen
8 do elastic penholders, Alden's, per dozen
1 do tortoise shell, per dozen
5 pounds sponge, best, per pound
10 do gumarabic, best, do

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1850.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES. FOR JUNE, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS. \$53,000!

do sealing-wax, best extra superfine,
scarlet, per pound
do sealing-wax, superfine, per pound
do do black, do
do India rubber, prepared, do
do unprepared, do
quarts black sand, per quart \$33,000!
\$13,000!
\$13,000!
\$13,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 64, for 1850,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the
8th of June, 1850.
75 number Lottery—12 drawn ballots. 150 ounces pounce, per ounce
1 dozen India ink, best, per dozen
2 do camel's hair pencils, per dozen, assorted
2 do sable pencils, per dozen, assorted
1 do Osborn's best water colors, per dozen | splendid prize of ... \$53,000 | do ... 33,000 | do ... 11,000 | do ... 11,000 | do ... 5.330 | RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEME.

\$ prizes of 2,000

\$ do 1,500

50 do 1,000

150 do 600

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$15—Halves \$7 50—Quarters \$3 75—
Eighths \$1 \$71.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets \$200 00

Do do 25 Half do 100 00

Do do 25 Quarter do 50 00

Do do 25 Eighth do 25 00

\$31,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 67, for 1850,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 15th of June, 1850. 66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME! 

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class F, for 1850, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, th 22d of June, 1850.

15 Drawn Nos. in each package of 26 Tickets.
BRILLIANT SCHEME. calculation of paniphes work, executed by special contract.

The bidders for printing will accompany their bids with samples of quality of the different kinds of paper they propose to furnish.

May 17—2aw4w &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5
—Eighths \$2.50— -Eighths \$2.50-Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets \$240.00 Do do of 26 Half do 120.00 Do do of 26 Quarter do 60.00 Do do of 26 Eighth do 30.00 HAVING been put in complete order for the conveyance of passengers and freight between the two places, will, until further notice, depart at the following hours: \$36,000! \$18,000! \$10,000! 20 Prizes of \$1,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 29th of June, 1850.

29th of June, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots!

SPLENDID SCHEME!

1 prize of \$36,000

1 do \$18,000

1 do \$10,000

1 do \$6,000

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets \$120 00

Do do 25 Half do 60 00

Do do 25 Quarter do 30 00

Messrs. HECKER & BRO'S, Flour Mills, 201 Cherry street. HOOPER & BRO.'S, 333 Pearl street.

street.
N. B. STARBUCK'S Foundry, Troy, New

For further information apply to JAMES MONTGOMERY and SAMUEL WARD, 15 South William street, New York.

GEORGE M. BIBB, Counsellor at Law,

TO all who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints we would say, go and try DR. EMER-SON'S SULPHUR FUMR BATHS, at Copp's Pavilion, on Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street. The peculiarities of it are such that it cures effectually this complaint. Also all other diseases of a Chronic nature, such as Scrofula, Gout, diseases of the skin, joints, &c.

joints, &c.
Galvanic and Electro-Magnetic Electricity.
Dr. Emerson still continues to apply these important remedial agents to such diseases and such cases as indicate their usefulness.
Aug. 22—2awtf

THE OSCEOI A leaves Washington for Baltimore every SUN-DAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leaves Baltimore every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Touching, going and returning, at Leonard Town, Md., Cone river, Va., and the usual landings on the Potomas Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotterics will re-ceive the most prompt attention, and an official ac-count of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address— J. & C. MAURY, Agents, Alexandria, Virginia. mgs on the Potomac.

Mar. 28—dlw&3taw J. MITCHELL, Captain.

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION. Washington and Baltimore R. R. Company PASSENGER TRAINS run as follows, viz:

Prom Washington at 6a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

April 29—dly

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

SHARON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

SHARON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
New York.

THESE celebrated Springs will favorably compare with the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, or with any other Sulphur Springs yet discovered. They are situated in the mountain region of Schoharie county, forty-five miles west from Albany.

Passengers, by taking the evening boat at New York for Albany, and the morning train of Utica cars for Canajoharie, and thence eight miles by stage, will arrive at the Springs at Il o'clock, a.m., sixteen hours from New York.

Large additions have been made to the hotel accommodations since the close of the last season. The Pavilion, which is one of the largest Hotels in this country, will be opened for the reception of guests on the lat day of June, 1850.

May 10—dim LANDAN & GARDNER.

WANTED.—By a Lady every way competent to teach Music on the Piano Forte and Guitar, a situation in some Seminary south or west, though the former would be preferred. She has much experience in her profession, having been employed in several of the most respectable Seminaries. The most unquestionable references given as to character and capacity.

Any communication addressed, post-paid, to O. P., Washington city post-office, will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 19tf

ESENEZER COOK. GRORGE B. SARGENT. COOK & SARGENT. GENERAL LAND AGENTS. June 30—dif Corner of Main and Second Streets,

Music Lessons on Plano and Guitar.

A PPLICATION to be made at Mrs. DUVALL'S, A on Missouri avenue, corner of 4] street, Washington, D. C. After the experience Miss Scott has had in teaching in Seminaries, both South and West, she is confident she will give satisfaction to those who favor her with their patronage.

FRENCH LETTER AND NOTE PAPER. France.
Also, Guizot's Paris ink, black and red.
Just imported direct from Paris, by
June 3
FRANCK TAYLOR.

VISITING CARDS, Engraved and Printed V in the best style; and a beautiful article of visiting cards and card envelopes, supplied by TAYLOR & MAURY.

SANDS' RSAPARILLA

MONTGOMERY'S PATENT TUBULAR
BOILER.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS IN
vited to this valuable improvement. Experiments the past year on boats, both in Salt and Fresh
water, as also for land purposes, have fully tested
its superior qualities as a steam generator, and the
great saving of fuel, weight and space occupied,
over any boiler now in use.

These Boilers can be seen in operation at

MOTT & AYRES, Foundry, foot 25th street, N. K. ATLANTIC DOCK, Brooklyn. A. W. METCALF, 63 and 65 Centre street. D. D. BADGER & CO., 44 and 46 Duane York.

"SMITH & CURLETT, Baltimore.
READING DEPOT, Reading, Pa.
And on board steamboats JONAS C. HEARTT and
EDWARD PAYSON, foot of Liberty street, N. Y.,
and towboat JOHN P. WHITNEY, New Orleans.

OFFIRS his professional services in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Circuit and Orphan's courts for the District of Columbia, claims before the Court of Commissioners under our treaty with Mexico, and in claims upon the Treasury. Office corner of F and 9th streets, opposite west end of Patent Office square; entrance from east side of 9th street. J. H. TATUM, ARTIST.
STUDIO in the Capitol, near the Library of the House of Representatives.
Lovers of Art are requested to call and examine

A CARD.—The subscriber, a member of the former Commission on Mexican claims, will be in Washington in the course of the month of November, and offers his services to claimants under the treaty. He will attend to any other business with which he may be trusted, especially from the South. Those desirous of obtaining his services will please to address Andrew Wylie, esq., Washington city. Washington city. Nov. 5-dtf H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

THE REPUBLIC.

SPEECH OF THE

HON. SAM'L CALVIN, OF PENN., On the reference of the President's Message, and the correspondence of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer accompanying the same, on the subject of the Tariff of 1846, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, May 15, 1850.

Mr. CALVIN rose and said: I regard, sir, the British government as aiming a blow in this correspondence at the great industrial interests of this country generally, but more particularly at the great iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania. And, sir, as I have the honor to represent on this floor what has been justly called the "Iron district" of my native State, I will ask the indulgence of the House, whilst I submit a few remarks upon these two subjects, in connection with this extraordinary correspondence.

must soon also feel the shock, and share in the

must soon also feel the shock, and share in the common ruin. They must soon be deprived of a home market, and they will look in vain for a foreign one. The consumers must become producers and competitors with the present farmers for a market already overstocked. The immense importations of foreign manufactures and productions, beyond all precedent, now flooding the country under the present tariff, is a just subject of anxiety and alarm. The debt incurred this year, it is estimated, must reach the enormous sum of \$40,000,000, if it do not exceed it. Not all the gold of Colifornia will enable us to meet the drafts that must soon be made upon its. The utter prostration of all the industrial interests of the country—revulsions, suspensions, universal bankruptcy—all are perceptible in the distance. They will soon be tion of all the industrial interests of the country—revulsions, suspensions, universal bankruptcy—all are perceptible in the distance. They will soon be upon us like a tempest, as they were brought upon us by the Compromise tariff of 1833. Will we take the proper measures to prevent these calamities to the country?

Much, sir, has been said in this House about northern aggressions, and about the great amount

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OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC.

armente from

NINTH STREET, NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Advertisements will be inserted in The Republic at the usual rates of the other papers published in Washington.

THE TRI-WEEKLY REPUBLIC WILL BE ISSUED EVERY

A deduction will be made to those who advertise

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

will be Published every Thursday.

spirit of chivalry, of which we have heard much on this floor, was not more illustriously developed in the celebrated knight of De La Mancha, than is in Jonathan this spirit of reform. of improvement, of progress. And if this wide field be thrown open to him, think you, sir, he will not enter upon it with alacrity? And what would be his first step in the glorious career before him? Why, sir, I imagine, as he is said to be fond of his kith and kin, he would in the first place "express the hope," modestly of course, to Sir John, that he strike off the shackles of "dear ould Ireland," restore to her her independence, and cease any longer to oppress and grind her gallant people in the dust. I imagine he would then take a peep into Sir John's East India possessions; and I have no doubt his sagacity would ensable him to suggest divers reforms calculated to relieve and ameliorate the condition of that oppressed country. But, as Jonathan is said to have an eye single to his own interests generally, in his great reforms, I presume he would invite Sir John's attention to his possessions on this side of the waters, and would "express to him the hope," modestly of course, that he would see the wisdom and propriety of surrendering up the Canadas and his North American possessions, and of permitting them to become re-annexed to the United States—intimating to him, in the most delicate manner in the world, that he considered himself abundantly able to take charge of the whole North American continent, and of the South American also, if it should become necessary. As Jonathan is said to be affected with a considerable share of "prying curiosity," I imagine he would not be content with these external reforms, but would desire to examine a little into the domestic establishment of Sir John. And here, sir, he would find a glorious field for the display of his talents. I imagine he would, in the first place, suggest, in a very delicate manner of course, to Sir John, the propriety of his abolishin AND SARPARIAL.

TO PORTURNITO THE RICHARD AND PORTURNING THE THE CONTROL THE SARPARIAL CONTROL THE SARPARIAL CONTROL THE SARPARIAL CONTROL THE SARPARIA CONTROL THE SARPARIA CONTROL THE SARPARIAL CONTROL THE SARPARIA CON

the suffering interests of the country require; let us have a hearing. This certainly is not asking too much.

We ask not for prohibitory, or for high protective duties. The age of prohibitions and stringent commercial restrictions has passed away, not soon I presume to return. But we ask, so long as Congress shall continue to collect nearly all the revenues of the Government from duties and imposts on imported goods, that in the adjustment of those duties and imposts they shall discriminate in favor of American labor, and American manufactures and products requiring protection. Upon such articles as have become necessaries, and are consumed by all classes, the poor as well as the rich, and which we cannot manufacture or produce, let there be no duty; or, if some be necessary for the purpose of raising the necessary amount of revenue, let the duty be light. But upon all articles of luxury, and upon all such articles as the country possesses facilities for manufacturing and producing, and with the manufacture and production of which foreign labor is brought into ruinous competition, let the duties be high; sufficiently high, at least, to enable the American manufacturer and producer to compete with the foreign manufacturer and producer for the American market. In a word, let the burden of the revenues rest upon such articles or foreign manufacture and producer is contributed.

pete with the foreign manufacturer and producer for the American market. In a word, let the burden of the revenues rest upon such articles or forcign manufacture and produce as are brought into ruinous competition with the like articles of American produce and manufacture.

This is what I understand by the principle of discrimination, a principle too evidently true and politic to admit of argument. It defies alike illustration and contradiction. He who would assail it, should assail the whole system of direct taxation.

In the next place, let the principle of specific duties be adopted, wherever that principle is practicable; and where it is not practicable, let the home valuation be substituted for the foreign valuation. I will not at this time enlarge upon these topics. But, sir, let this Congress take up this subject, let us apply these principles in a judicious medification of the tariff of 1846, so as to afford sufficient protection to all the great industrial interests of the country; let us abolish the warehousing system, and restore the old principle of cash duties, and, sir, we will cover the country with blessings. And, sir, although much time has been wasted in useless wrangling, in painful crimination and recrimination betwixt different sections of this glorious country, we will be meton our return home, by our constituents, with the plaudit of "well done good and faithful servants."

Mr. Speaker, I now offer the following resolution as an amendment, if in order:

Resolved. That so much of the President's mes-

Mr. Speaker, I now offer the following resolution as an amendment, if in order:

Resolved. That so much of the President's measage, and of the correspondence of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, accompanying the same, as relates to duties imposed by the present tariff of the United States," be referred to a select committee of nine, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker. The proposition of the gentleman from Pennaylwania is not in order at this time. It will be in order after the motion to refer to the standing committee shall be disposed of.

The Indians do not comprehend the simplest rules of addition and division. Tribes to whom large sums are paid by our Government have no clear perception of the amount they receive, unless the pieces of coin are spread before them; hence the difficulty experienced so often with them in money transactions with the Government. Bundles of small sticks, tied up, are the ordinary mode of counting. Their arithmetical root is decimal. Five fingers on each hand, held up, is a decimal; five toes on each foot, appealed to, converts this into a vingtigesimal. But the pieces of money, or things of any kind, must be shown to enable them to understand the sum. There is no rule of multiplication, division, &c. There is absolutely no mental appreciation of sums. The more advanced tribes are better arithmeticians. They have profited by education, and more by intermixture of races. The Choctaws have native terms to ten hundred thousand.

The New York Tribune has a letter from Washington, which states that Colonel Frémont has received official advices by the last California mail, of the extent and richness of his mines, that even to him appear incredible. If he can hold the land upon which these diggings are, and in which the gold is said to be inexhaustible, and, comparatively speaking, of easy access, there will be no estimating his wealth. He is daily making leases to adventurers, the per centage upon which will make his income enormous.